

STUDY WAR GAME AT NEARBY FORTS

District Guardsmen Feel
Thoroughly at Home.

USED TO RAINY WEATHER

Becoming Familiar With Coast Artillery Material.

PROGRAM OF THE INSTRUCTION

Sentinels Required to Walk Long
Posts—Routine of Duty and
Roll Calls—Changes in
a Decade.

By The Star's Dispatch Staff Fairbanks.
Special From a Staff Correspondent.

FORT WASHINGTON, Md., July 28.—The troops of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, in camp here and at Fort Hunt, in Virginia, directly across the Potomac river, are already thoroughly at home. Although the sun is shining today, the uncertainty of the weather has much to do with the feeling that everything is as it should be. The assertion may seem strange, but it is an established fact that falling weather is to be expected every time the citizen soldiery of the National capital takes the field. Veterans of the brigade recall old days at Fort Washington, back in '80 and '90. The latter year the downpour was incessant the ten days the guard was here, most of the organizations not being able to hold even one drill. It has been raining at intervals since the companies assembled at their armories last Sunday morning, and the experienced members of the brigade are reconciled to a continuance of unsettled weather the remainder of the period of the exercises. Tents are well pitched, all is snug and, to borrow a popular expression, everybody in uniform is happy, notwithstanding the drawbacks.

The work both here and at Fort Hunt today is similar to that followed yesterday. It embraces an examination of coast artillery material. In explaining the parts, especially of the guns and carriages, they were worked as far as possible; the idea being that the name of the part, by its working, should be impressed on the mind of the guardsmen. Great care was exercised by the regulars, who are instructors, not to hurry and to give the uninitiated hearers a chance to thoroughly digest what they were told.

Gen. Harries and his staff paid their first visit of the encampment to Fort Hunt today.

Program of Instruction.

The program of instruction for the remainder of this week follows:

Wednesday—Regular troops, battery drill 8 a.m. and 8:10 p.m.; militia reserves, drill of regulars, 8:10 p.m.; non-commissioned officers' recitations, 11 a.m.; non-commissioned staff witnessing drill; supports, as patrols, 8 a.m.; assembly of officers and non-commissioned officers at 8:10 a.m.; officers of reserves, lecture on coast guns and carriages, 11 a.m.; officers of support lecture, "Advance and Rear Guard Duty," 11 a.m.

Thursday—Regular troops assisting militia at guns; militia reserves, battery drill, 8 a.m. and 8:10 p.m.; militia reserves, drill of regulars, 8:10 p.m.; non-commissioned officers' recitations, 11 a.m.; non-commissioned staff witnessing drill; supports, as patrols, 8 a.m.; assembly of officers and non-commissioned officers at 8:10 a.m.; officers of reserves, lecture, "Power, Light and Communications and Their Use in Coast Defense," 11 a.m.; officers of support lecture, "Construction and defense of Entrenched Lines and Redoubts," 11 a.m.

Saturday—All troops, infantry inspection, 8 a.m.; officers of reserves, lecture, "Submarine Mines and Their Use in Coast Defense," 9:15 a.m.; officers of support, lecture, "The Defense of the Land Approaches to Coast Forts," 11 a.m.

Guardsmen Have Busy Day.

The schedule for routine of duty and roll calls provides a busy day for the guardsmen, requiring him to wake at 5 o'clock in the morning and keep actively on the go most of the time until 11 o'clock at night. It follows:

Reveille, first call, 5 a.m.; reveille, 5:15; assembly, 5:20; mess call (breakfast), 5:30; fatigue call, 6:30; sick call, 7; Coast Artillery drill and instruction, first call, 8 a.m.; assembly, 8:10; recall, E. and S. D. drum, 9:10; 9:15; first sergeants' call, 11:45; mess call (dinner), 12 o'clock; fatigue call, recall from fatigue, guard mounting, first call, 3:30; assembly, 3:40; dress parade (when held), first call, 5:30; assembly, 5:45; guard mounting immediately after dress parade; mess call (supper), 6:30; Coast Artillery drill, first call, 8; assembly, 8:10; recall, 9:30; tattoo, 9; call to quarters, 10:45; and taps, 11 o'clock.

Saturdays—Infantry inspection, first call, 8:45; assembly, 9 o'clock.

Sundays—Omit signals for drill and afternoon fatigue. Church call at signal attention, sounded by the musician of the guard.

The first call and assembly for all formations, sick call, fatigue call, first sergeants' call, mess call, call to quarters, is sounded by the musician of the guard and no one else.

Retreat, tattoo and reveille are sounded by the Corps of Field Music at signal attention, sounded by the musician of the guard.

First call and to arms are sounded by the musician so ordered, and are taken up by all musicians wherever they may be and are repeated until the object is accomplished.

Serving as Sentinels.

In addition to manipulating the big guns and serving as coast artillery reserves and supports, the National Guardsmen are called upon to perform guard duty. There are two guards. One is composed of the regular troops, known as the "post guard," and the other, known as the "interior guard," made up of National Guardsmen. The latter comprises two officers of the guard, one sergeant, three corporals and eighteen privates.

(Continued on Third Page.)

NOT READY TO FIGHT

Holland - Venezuela Breach
Merely Diplomatic Row.

NO BOMBARDMENT AS YET

This Talk "Premature," Say Officials
at The Hague.

SITUATION IS MOST DELICATE

The United States or European Creditor Nations May Interfere
With Holland's Plans.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The talk of a bombardment by Holland of any Venezuelan port or ports, or even a naval demonstration in Venezuelan waters as a result of the difficulties between the Netherlands and the government of President Castro, was today characterized in official circles as premature. The rupture between the Netherlands and Venezuela, it was explained, was diplomatic only up to the present time. The Netherlands cruiser Gelderland was ordered to Porto Cabello to watch over Dutch interests should occasion arise.

The foreign office has instructed Minister De Reus, who was expelled from Venezuela by President Castro, to come here immediately and report fully on the existing situation.

De Reus Not Excited.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, July 28.—M. De Reus, the former minister of the Netherlands to Venezuela, was interviewed today regarding the circumstances of his dismissal from that republic by President Castro. He was uncommunicative and limited himself to saying that during his stay in Venezuela he was at no time molested by the members of the diplomatic corps and the representatives of the Venezuelan government were present at the railroad station at Caracas when he left for La Guaira and that the interests have been confided to the German legation.

M. De Reus in Quarantine.

Situation Very Delicate.

In view of the peculiar and almost unprecedented situation at Venezuela, involving, as it does, important relations with powerful European nations, the policy of the Netherlands government in the present controversy will be watched with unusual interest. Affairs would be greatly simplified if the interests of the Netherlands and Venezuela were alone concerned. But it turns out that, omitting even the general interest of the United States government in the welfare of Venezuela as an American country, the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy have large financial interests in Venezuela with which it might be inexpedient for the Dutch government to interfere. Diplomats who have studied the matter assert that the Dutch government will have a difficult and delicate task in using armed force against Castro without running counter to the financial interests of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, to say nothing of a possible infringement of the Monroe doctrine.

Uncle Sam Might Interfere.

La Guaira and Puerto Cabello are the only ports of consequence in Venezuela, and the warships of the Dutch government could not bombard these ports without serious injury to the interests of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, each of which has a lien on a portion of the revenues of the two ports for the settlement of outstanding claims. It is admitted to be practically impossible for the Netherlands to land an effective army on the shores of Venezuela, and notwithstanding the fact that it is in the interest of the United States government against President Castro, it is not likely it would quietly submit to an invasion of American territory by a large foreign army.

Other reasons that local diplomats are somewhat puzzled as to the purpose of the movement of the Dutch warships in Venezuela are:

The present controversy has naturally directed attention to the attitude of the United States government toward the joint attempt made by Great Britain, Germany and Italy in 1902-03 to enforce their claims against Venezuela. In a memorandum communicated to the German ambassador here in a message of December 3, 1901, the President had said that the Monroe doctrine was not a territorial aggrandizement by any American power at the expense of any American power on American soil, but the Monroe doctrine is designated as hostile to any nation in the old world. The President further said that this doctrine has nothing to do with the Monroe relations of the United States to the American powers, save that in truth it allows each of them to form such relations as it may desire. "We do not guarantee," he added, "any state against external aggression."

How About "Confiscation"?

Although Germany, Great Britain and Italy kept their promise not to acquire a square inch of Venezuelan soil, they nevertheless obtained a mortgage on a large fraction of the customs revenues of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, which lien was to last until the debts, due, respectively, to the three blockading powers should have been paid. It quickly became evident to the United States government that if this sequestration of customs revenues to secure the debts of the three powers, arising out of contracts should be extended to all the ports of a Latin-American republic, it would be a precedent for the indefinite period, such confiscation must sensibly affect the destiny of the debtor nations, which is, of course, one of the things that the Monroe doctrine is designed to prevent. Since then the United States government has striven to avert a repetition of the Venezuela blockade for the purpose of enforcing contractual obligations, and in the case of Santo Domingo has itself intervened in the role of a collector and disbursing agent between the debtor American republic and its foreign creditors.

Ambassador Francis Home.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Charles S. Francis, American ambassador at Vienna, was a passenger on the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which arrived today from Bremen.

The Evening Star

No. 17,473.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1908—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Weather.

Showers tonight or Wednesday. Light to fresh east to northeast winds.



TYPHOON KILLS HUNDREDS

STEAMER YING KING GOES
DOWN WITH GREAT LOSS.

Hongkong in Path of Storm—British Tars Gallantly Rescue Crew of Junk.

CANTON, China, July 28.—The Chinese steamer Ying King, engaged in the local passenger trade, foundered yesterday during the typhoon. Three hundred Chinese are known to have been drowned. Only twelve of those on board were rescued.

The Ying King was of 708 tons, 200 long and owned in Hongkong.

Six Vessels Ashore.

HONGKONG, July 28.—As the result of a typhoon last night, which lasted two hours, the steamers Schuykill, Persia, Powhatan, Laitang, Charles Hardouin and the British torpedo boat Whiting are ashore. An unknown steamer and several lighters foundered. Fifteen houses in the town collapsed. There were casualties ashore and afloat, but few among the shipping, as the ships had been forewarned of the storm. The public gardens, the chief attraction of the city, were wrecked. The streets are blocked by debris. The British steamer Barr and the German steamer Vandalla, both from New York, were in collision with other ships in the harbor during the typhoon and each sustained considerable damage above the water line.

Much Property Damage.

MANILA, P. I., July 28.—A destructive typhoon swept over Hongkong at midnight last night, causing heavy loss of life among the Chinese residents and unroofing many buildings. The typhoon caused tempestuous seas which resulted in several steamers being driven ashore.

Among the buildings damaged were the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Kingsclere Hotel. The former buildings collapsed completely, while the latter was partially destroyed. The earth from the force of the hurricane.

There was no loss of life reported among the foreign inhabitants.

The British steamers Persia and Schuykill and the coasting steamers Charles Hardouin and Laitang were battered against the shore, where, at last reports, they were still resting.

Gallant Work, This.

The crew of the British cruiser Astraea performed gallant service in attempting to rescue the Chinese crew of a derelict junk. After battling desperately in the mountainous seas for an hour the Britishers succeeded in rescuing six out of a total of thirteen. The remaining seven were drowned. The property loss on shore will be heavy.

MAY NOT JOIN ARMY.

National Guardsman, Not Provided

Honorable Discharge, Is Barred.

The attention of all recruiting officers is called to a circular issued at the War Department forbidding the enlistment in the regular army of a man who has been a member of the National Guard of a state or territory until he presents satisfactory evidence that he has been honorably discharged from the service.

It is further ordered that in no case shall an applicant known to be a member of the National Guard be accepted at a recruiting station with a view to enlistment. Recruiting officers will question all applicants regarding membership in National Guard organizations, and will require those who acknowledge themselves to be or to have been members of such organizations to exhibit their discharges therefrom before accepting them.

ORDER IS EXTENDED.

Railroad, Given More Time, Will

Not Enjoin in Lumber Cases.

Upon application of the defendants in the so-called Pacific lumber cases, the interstate commerce commission has extended the effective date of its order from August 15 to October 15.

This action was taken upon the showing made by the carriers that, owing to the immense number of rates involved, it would be a physical impossibility to

PRINCE GOING HOME.

End in Sight of an Eventful Visit

to Quebec.

QUEBEC, July 28.—This is the last day of the Prince of Wales' visit, and preparations are being made for his sailing on the Indomitable soon after midnight. He visited Victoria Park during the day and planted a tree in the presence of a large crowd. Later he was present at a garden party at Spencer Wood, where Vice President Fairbanks is among the guests.

The prince gave a final dinner tonight on the battleship Exmouth, and shortly after the guests depart he will go aboard the Indomitable and prepare to sail.

The other foreign warships will depart tomorrow.

PILLAGED BY HORSEMEN.

Persians Sack the Warehouse of an

American Concern.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—A special dispatch received here from Tabriz, Persia, says that the horsemen under Rachid Khan, who is operating on the side of the shah, have pillaged the Russo-Persian High School at Tabriz, destroying the laboratories and library of the institution. Later they sacked the warehouse of an American sewing machine company located next door to the school.

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FOUND DEAD IN BERTH.

H. I. McCrea of Washington Victim

of Heart Failure.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28.—While en route from Washington to this city in a Pullman car attached to train No. 9 of the Pennsylvania railroad Henry I. McCrea, son of the late Capt. H. I. McCrea, a paymaster in the United States Navy, succumbed to heart failure.

McCrea was last seen alive when the train was nearing Pittsburg, Pa., about 6:30 o'clock this morning. A few minutes later he was discovered dead in his berth by the porter.

The body was brought to this city, Deputy Coroner John Black, after an investigation, stated that death was due to heart failure.

McCrea resided with his mother, Mrs. Henry I. McCrea, in the Champlain apartments, 1424 K street northwest. The mother was notified this morning of the death and was nearly overcome.

Instructions were given to bring the body to this city tomorrow morning. No arrangements for the funeral have been made.

Bryan Reaches Home.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 28.—William J.

Bryan arrived in the city this forenoon and went at once to his home at Fairview. The trip from Omaha was without incident. Mr. Bryan expressed satisfaction at the selection of the subcommittee of the national committee and was highly gratified at the reception accorded him in Iowa and Nebraska.

Robbers Get \$40,000.

TIKRAPOL, Russia, July 28.—A band of

unknown men today attacked the office of the cashier at the local railroad station and got away with \$40,000.

AT WORK ON PLATFORM

Preparing Planks for the Independence Party.

STATEMENT BY SHEARN

February Declaration of Principles to Be Followed.

NO NOMINATION TODAY LIKELY

Strong Sentiment in Favor of Putting Hearst at the Head of the Ticket Despite His Refusal.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The independence party, which last night launched itself fully into American politics by opening its first national convention, was early today busily engaged in the construction of its initial platform and in the selection of its first presidential candidate.

The reports of the various committees and the consideration of the platform will probably occupy the greater part of the day, and no nominations are likely before the night session of the convention.

The subcommittee which has in charge the drafting of the platform announced last night that it would be prepared to report to the full committee at 10 o'clock today. This did not seem to be probable during the early part of the morning, as the members of the subcommittee after a hard night's work had not reassembled at 10 o'clock and their report was not then formulated.

Clarence J. Shearn, chairman of the subcommittee, which is preparing the tentative draft of the platform for presentation to the full committee, said today that the platform as a whole would be foisted upon the delegates at a caucus made at the February meeting of the independence party. The only new plank which it is expected will be incorporated is that relating to anti-injunction, Asiatic immigration and for a stronger navy. A proposition from the Society of Equity to nationalize farm mortgages by allowing farmers to borrow money direct from the treasury, giving their land as security, was rejected. The committee, however, gave extended consideration to the question of the society for federal inspection of grain.

A plank providing for the physical valuation of railroads and closely following the A. A. A. plan in favor of the republican convention will probably appear in the platform draft.

Planks Urged on Committee.

Whether or not the nomination is to be the result of dictation from any source, there can be no possible doubt that the platform when finally promulgated will be the outcome of a discussion entirely free from that element. Planks by the dozen on finance, on labor and on trusts, and on all shades of varieties of all kinds, were urged by the members of the committee. The general sentiment, however, seems to be about as was today, when the cause of the republicans to arrive in force. A more radical utterance on the question of injunctions than was made by either the democratic or republican party was favored, the sentiment of the majority being toward the practical obliteration of the preliminary injunction as a legal device. A declaration in favor of prohibiting injunctions until after a full trial by law has been found the greatest number of advocates.

Calumny is strongly pressing for a forcible declaration against Asiatic immigration, and a strong plank on this subject is being urged. It is also probable that the financial plank will favor the issuance of all money direct by the government instead of through the medium of national banks.

Overcapitalization of industrial enterprises will be denounced, and anti-trust legislation will be urged, and a law providing that it shall not affect combinations of business men is looked for.

Strong Desire for Hearst.

Despite the fact that Mr. Hearst has repeatedly declared that he will not be a candidate for the presidency, there is a strong desire among the delegates for him, and he would have less trouble in securing the nomination, if he desires it, than had either Taft or Bryan. The Pennsylvania delegation from Georgia declared unreservedly for Hearst in the face of his positive assertion that he did not care to be considered. The New York delegation also declared for him, and it is known that the New York people will do so at the first opportunity that is given them.

The candidate sat with Mrs. Taft near the middle of the platform. The singing of "America" by one of the visiting Glee clubs was the signal for the beginning of the notification ceremony. Mr. Taft arose and remained standing while Senator Warner broke the news of the action of the Chicago convention.

Chairman Warner's Speech.

Senator Warner said:

"Mr. Taft, you are, of course, not unaware that Mr. Roosevelt's term as President of the United States will expire on March 4, 1909; that the political parties of our country are perfecting their organizations preparatory to presenting to the people at the general election to be held in November next their respective candidates for that high office; that the republican party in national convention

WHOLE CITY TURNS

OUT TO HONOR TAFT

Notification Day a Gala Occasion in Cincinnati.

MUSIC AND FIREWORKS

Streets Present a Mass of Waving National Colors.

PARADE OF MARCHING CLUBS

Flag Raising at the Candidate's Honor—Trip to Be Made on Illuminated Flotilla Tonight.

TAFT DEEPLY TOUCHED BY FRIENDS RECEPTION

"The formal and political speech of acceptance, written to greet and thank the republican representatives of all the states and territories of the Union, offers no opportunity for Mrs. Taft and me to express the feeling of gratitude which wells up in our hearts at this cordial and enthusiastic reception from our friends, fellow-citizens and neighbors of Cincinnati, without regard to party. Born, reared and educated within the limits of this dear old city, we return to it after eight years of absence to meet the non-partisan good will and rejoicing at the honor which has recently been conferred upon me. We are deeply touched. We offer our sincere thanks to the committees of arrangement who have organized and made beautiful this expression of neighborly good will. Popular elections are uncertain, but whatever be the result, we are confident we can never be deprived of the joy we feel at this welcome home."—Statement of Judge Taft just before the notification ceremony.

Standing on a flag-draped platform in front of his brother's home in Cincinnati, Judge William H. Taft at noon today accepted the nomination of the republican party to be its candidate for the presidency. Political leaders from far and near gathered to give the affair its political significance, while from the city and surrounding suburbs the friends, neighbors and admirers of Judge Taft turned out in numbers and without regard to party affiliation.

Senator William Warner of Missouri headed the notification committee, which consisted of a member from every state, territory and island possession of the nation. The representatives on the committee were chosen from the delegates attending the nominating convention at Chicago.

Senator Warner's speech was brief. After formally accepting the nomination Judge Taft launched at once into the essence of his declaration of principles, the first portion of his remarks being an assertion that republican strength lies in a maintenance of the "Roosevelt policies."

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—William Howard Taft was formally notified shortly after 12 o'clock today of his nomination for President of the United States. He accepted in a speech 15,000 words long, which set forth his views on the issues of the campaign.

The keynote to the speech and also for the campaign on the republican side is found in this sentence: "The attitude of the republican party with reference to evils which have crept in, due to the enormous material expansion of the country, is to continue the Roosevelt policies of progress and regulation, while the attitude of the democratic party under its present leadership is in the change for sake of change to the point of irresponsible destruction, and there is no hope whatever of a restoration of property in returning it to power."

Mr. Taft's speech was an effort to stand steadfastly by the Roosevelt policies and at the same time to give assurance that he would not rock the boat.

The chief function of the next administration, as he sees it, is to complete and perfect the machinery by which the Roosevelt stands may be maintained, but which will operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible.

It was a few seconds after 12 o'clock when Senator William Warner of Missouri, chairman of the notification committee, stepped out on the platform in front of Charles P. Taft's home in Pike street and began his notification speech. The sun was blazing down from a clear sky. The forty-six members of the notification committee were seated on the provided veranda on each side of the speaker's platform. Probably 1,000 persons were crowded into the front yard of the Taft home, all of them admitted by ticket. Out in the street the crowd extended for blocks.

The candidate sat with Mrs. Taft near the middle of the platform. The singing of "America" by one of the visiting Glee clubs was the signal for the beginning of the notification ceremony. Mr. Taft arose and remained standing while Senator Warner broke the news of the action of the Chicago convention.

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